

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.									
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines of nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.									
columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
One insertion...	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00			
Two insertions....	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00			
Three months....	4.00	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00	50.00			
Four months....	5.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00			
Five months....	6.00	9.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00			
One year....	12.00	18.00	25.00	35.00	55.00	90.00			

# THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LII.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

NUMBER 12.

## County and City Directory.

### COUNTY OFFICES.

Circuit Judge.....	Hon. R. H. Stanton.
Commonwealth's Attorney.....	George T. Halbert.
County Judge.....	Hon. Joe C. Smallall.
County Clerk.....	George W. Sulzer.
Treasurer.....	J. C. Clegg.
Sheriff.....	F. M. Weeden.
Assessor.....	S. L. Grant.
Justices of the Peace.....	J. Clegg, J. C. Clegg, M. T. Cockrell.
Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October.	
Quarterly Court convenes second Monday in March, June, September and December.	
CITY OFFICERS.	
Major—William P. Coone.	
Marshal—Henry Johnson.	
Deputy Marshal—C. B. Waribington.	
Clark—W. T. Payne.	
Treasurer—John Clegg.	
Assessor—Jas. L. Hunt.	
Collector—Wm. McCardle.	
Water Commissioner—Wm. Clegg.	
Wood and Coal Inspector—Wm. Davis.	
Market Master—Wm. Edwards.	
Ains House Keeper—Stones & Clegg.	
City Under-treasurer—Stones & Clegg.	
MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL.	
President—Robert A. Lohman.	
First Ward—W. S. Bridges.	
Second Ward—R. A. Cochran.	
Third Ward—J. M. Duke.	
Fourth Ward—J. W. Ross.	
Fifth Ward—P. V. Yandell.	
Wm. Ireland.	
MARONIC DIRECTORY.	
Maryville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar Stated Convention, 4th Monday in each month.	
M. H. Smith, Commander.	
J. B. Gibson, Recorder.	
Maryville Council, No. 30, Stated Communications, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.	
Wm. P. Coone, P. J. G. M.	
A Billings, Recorder.	
Maryville Chapter, No. 90, Stated Communications, 2d Monday in each month.	
W. N. Howe, H. P.	
J. B. Gibson, Secretary.	
Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.	
W. N. Howe, H. P.	
J. B. Gibson, Secretary.	
Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 2d Monday in each month.	
Geo. J. Hancock, W. M.	
J. W. Alexander, Secretary.	
Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications ea., or after full moon, in every month.	
Jas. S. Bratton, W. M.	
Theo. V. Dobyns, Secretary.	
CHURCH DIRECTORY.	
Christine Church, Elder J. E. Spillman, Pastor.	
Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, g. m. and 7 p.m.	
Sunday School at 9 a.m. Prayer Meeting.	
Presbyterian Church, (Syrup) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sunday at their church building on Court street, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a.m.	
Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly) Rev. J. M. McAlpin Minister. Services alternate Sunday at their church, corner of Court and Court streets at 10% o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.	
E. W. Chambliss, Pastor. Service Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.	
M. E. Church, South—Rev. J. Rand, Pastor. Services alternate Sunday at 10% o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 8 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.	
E. Church, North—Rev. H. J. Farn, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.	
Church of Christ, Rev. R. W. Weller. Services Sunday at 10% o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 7 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting.	
Methodist Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.	

### NEWS ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a new mania has sprung up among the ladies of Edinburgh, for fancy learning to cook.

An English writer says "it was with 'Swamp Angels,' otherwise cannon of tremendous calibre that General Grant battered down the city of Petersburg, Virginia.

In London in 1867, it required 6,674 horses to convey 39,000,000 passengers in omnibus; while in New York 4,380 horses carried 78,000,000 passengers in cars.

He whom God protects, to him even a spider's web becomes a wall; bat from whom he withdraws His hands, unto him thick walls become as cobwebs.

HALF a million dollars' worth of cotton is said to be lying in the fields of the region tributary to Memphis, which cannot be picked for want of labor.

In 1825, there were indicted for crimes punishable with death, in France, 930 persons, of whom 134 were condemned; in 1833, in France 50 persons to be hanged; in 1837, only 33; in 1858, 38; in 1859, 36.

A LITTLE boy in Denver being told by his mother that God would not forgive him if he did something, answered: "Yes, he would too—God likes to forgive little boys—that's what he's for."

In Calhoun county, Ala., a negro committed suicide by drinking a quart of lye. The first instance on record of a colored person dying by his own hand, and the first case where lye had any effect on a Radical. The world moves.

A WHALING New Yorker, say the German papers, offered Dr. von Graefe, the eminent German oculist, some time ago, ten thousand dollars, if he would come to New York for a short time and treat his eyes, but the doctor politely refused to accept the offer.

New York papers give an account of a man in Queen's County, in that State, who was seized with hydrocephalus, and it becoming impossible to relieve him, "it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering his brain-feathers."

A young married couple in a Wisconsin town lately began housekeeping, and the first purchases of the head of the family at the village grocery were: Five cents worth of soda, five cents worth of salt, two cents worth of pepper, one cent's worth of chewing-gum and twelve cents' worth of soap.

A PRIVATE letter from Washington; says: "I have seen and talked with Revels. He is a likely boy enough, but neither so intelligent or so handsome as the waiter who attends our table at the Elbitt House. I asked him how he liked being Senator. 'Well, sir,' he said, 'It ain't no better than preachin' except the pay, and I'm feared that'll git me into such extravagant habits that times'll go hard with me when I have to go out and root for myself."

In a recent letter Florence Nightingale expresses a whole volume thus: "As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed at present, viz. Teaching a man that it is dearer to stand than to work—the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving." If a thief's or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount, he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his sustenance out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then, perhaps, learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal."

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### Fashion Gossip.

We are apt to dilate on the changeableness of fashion, to lament the decay of national costumes, and wonder how it is that society will not be content without continually changing the mode of its dress. Where the national costume remains, their life is sure to be monotonous; changes will be few and far between, improvements slow to come, prejudices slow to go. To dwellers in cities this idea is exemplified by even a momentary consideration of the unchangeable style of clothing which our country folk have worn for years innumerable. The same cut of coat, the same plain make of dresses, whether of silk or calico, the same material, and the same colors. The adornments of one generation pass to the next, and the quiet minds of the possessors are content to abide by the ancient customs of their parents; and, furthermore, are they content to know nothing beyond their fathers' or mothers' field of experience. But more to be wondered at is the pertinacity with which certain sects or people the Quakers, for instance—have maintained, without alteration, variation or amendment, the simple and unpretentious mode of attire adopted by the founders of their society, scores of years ago. Their habitation of large and flourishing cities, where changes of all sorts and kinds may daily be chronicled, affects them not, and the will doubtless, adhere to the drab coats and short-waited dresses, broad-brimmed hats and coal-cutted shaped bonnets.

"Till sun shall rise and set no more."

As there are exceptions to every rule our "Friends" must come in this category. We do not cite them in any spirit of ridicule, but merely mention them as a real cause of wonder in living where changes are constantly going on without being themselves affected in the slightest. In great cities and growing towns fashion shares the general restlessness of the day. We move about as in a previous period of our history, and our fashions move likewise with unprecedented frequency. The same mechanical power which permits rapid locomotion gives us the cheap and varied fabrics which aid these frequent changes, and there is something in these variations of fashion which suits the present as they could have suited no previous time. Further remarks the same writer whom we quote above:

"Considering the present aspect of fashion we may safely conclude that there has never been a time when there was a greater variation than within the memory of the present generation. The changes have succeeded each other with such rapidity that whole series of new ones have rushed in before the old ones have had time to die out; and so at length we have a mixture of many fashions, producing so much variety of costume that we may wear almost anything we like and not be remarkable. In fact, the excess of changeableness appears to be bringing about its own cure. Before, when each season had some one all-prevailing fashion, to avoid that fashion was to be marked, and consequently nearly every one felt compelled to bow to the queen of the hour, were it towering bonnet or billowy crinoline, and to yield individuality to the dominant taste of the multitude. Thus fashion forced its restless moods on willing and unwilling alike; caring not for repose itself, it sought to leave no chance of repose to any one. Now, however, when it has, as we run out of breath, individuality, the excess of our own taste cannot fail to be suited. Fashion has ordained that we may wear what we please and not care for what others think of us."

Flowers. A great proportion of the importation of flowers show the large-sized, full blown roses of semi-transparent crape, manufactured in every shade and color known to nature or art. In regard to shade, the most capricious taste cannot fail to be suited. Fashion has ordained that the white rose, tea rose, and China rose with autumn-tinted leaves, shall be the flowers of the season, but those who have resolutely set themselves against the mandates of fashion, have green, violet, carnation, and even black roses. Lace and straw bonnets may also be ornamented with unripe wheat, clusters of leadets, unblown rosebuds, mosses and feathered grass of the pale and yellow green shade.

TRIMMINGS FOR WASH DRESSES.

Among the prominent trimmings for wash dresses the coming season, we would mention the Hamburg insertion, an inch wide, attached to a plaited frill of cambric; machine-tucked bands of fine cambric, like China crap, but without its "crinkle." "Capeline," a double-faced twilled ribbon, is also new. Our ladies, however, pass these novelties by and give their preference to time-tried fabrics, like the thick, rich gros grain. Strings for use on bonnets will not be more than two inches in width.

ORNAMENTS.

There has been a heavy importation of flowers for round hats. Among other ornaments may be noted the beautifully tinted feathers from the peacock's throat, and the black feathered nightgowns. Little ornaments are also displayed, such as large sides of polished jet, finely cut bales like the ear-drops now worn, and tall aigrettes of large heads on slender, quivering stems, which will be much worn on round hats. For the purpose of securing the square veil we spoke of last week, we have jet marguerites and balls, forming heads of long hairpins, which are sold in Paris.

The question, has Crinoline been discarded? is just now a very natural inquiry, owing to the fact that many of our would-be fashionable have for the time discarded it. We are happy to say that so far, it has not disappeared, nor is there any prospect of its disappearing. We can hardly remember a time when something was not worn as a substitute for the hoop-skirt, and with far less comfort than is now experienced. The great weight of number of skirts, before necessary to be worn, is obviated, which is a great item in the health of the wearer.

The coming warm weather makes the hoop-skirt a necessity, and it is to be hoped it will continue to reign with all, and more than all of its present popularity. Never before, in the history of le beau monde, has there been the same license for the exercise of taste, and for the consideration of convenience. Surely, then, this is the appointed moment to secure abundant variety in society, at the same time that we secure repose for ourselves, since every one may be different, while each may have a style suitable to herself.

TRIMMING FOR WASH DRESSES.

A novelty in ribbons this spring is called crepe ribbon, possessing a thick, soft finish, like China crap, but without its "crinkle." "Capeline," a double-faced twilled ribbon, is also new. Our ladies, however, pass these novelties by and give their preference to time-tried fabrics, like the thick, rich gros grain. Strings for use on bonnets will not be more than two inches in width.

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NATLMS WITHOUT FIRE.—According to Pliny fire was a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when a celebrated astronomer showed it to them they were absolutely in raptures. The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompey, Molo, Plutarch, and other ancient writers, speak of nations who, at the time when they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just begun to use it. Adamite, that is to say, the first to use fire, was born in 1825, and died in 1845. Barnes' witness that every officer was sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties; that every one regarded the oath as valid; that in every instance the election was conducted fairly, and returns honestly made, and that the officers had been sworn previously to strict conformity with the statute, without having stated, or even intimated, such a fact in his notice as a ground upon which he intended to rely in the contest. Barnes had no time to procure evidence to contradict it. But he brought out in the cross-examination of Barnes' witness that every officer was sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties; that every one regarded the oath as valid; that in every instance the election was conducted fairly, and returns honestly made, and that the officers had been sworn previously to strict conformity with the statute, without having stated, or even intimated, such a fact in his notice as a ground upon which he intended to rely in the contest. 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## WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 20, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

THOMAS M. GREEN,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

### A REVIEW OF THE HALBERT CASE.

We held it to be the duty of a journal to expose the corruptions of public officials—of judicial officers as well as of legislative bodies. The editor who screens, or fails to expose, when brought to his attention, the misconduct of his political associates, by so doing denies himself the right to assail his adversaries for similar acts. Upon this principle and this view of duty we have always acted.

Our personal relations with GEORGE T. HALBERT had always been pleasant, and we knew of nothing to his discredit, until November last, when a friend, voluntarily and without interrogation from us, called our attention to a charge which had been openly brought by THADDEUS C. CAMPBELL against the Prosecuting Attorney, and which had been the theme of discussion among members of the bar several weeks before the information was given to us. In effect the charge was, that HALBERT had been guilty of malfeasance in office in accepting from GEO. A. McMICHLAN ten dollars in consideration of the dismissal of two indictments against McMICHLAN in the Circuit Court.

We were as much grieved as shocked at this information, and while we felt compelled to make the exposure if the charge was true, we were unwilling to do so on any random talk which might possibly be unjust to HALBERT. We would not, therefore, allude to the matter until, at our request, our friend had gone to CAMPBELL and requested him to make a precisely accurate statement with the view to its publication in the EAGLE, cautioning him to say nothing he was not willing to swear to, informing him that his name would be given as authority for any statement he might make to be repeated to us, and admonishing him: if he was not willing to be given as the authority then to hold his peace and no publication would be made. We did not believe that CAMPBELL would, under such circumstances, make for publication a malicious and false statement to the injury of HALBERT, for which he might be made to suffer in pocket as well as in body.

After this interview between our friend and CAMPBELL, we wrote out the latter's statement as it was imparted to us by our friend. The proof of the printed copy of this statement was submitted to CAMPBELL, and after some unimportant corrections was pronounced by him to be correct, and was verified by our friend to be the statement made to him by CAMPBELL. After the statement was published in the EAGLE, CAMPBELL read it in our presence and said that he would swear to every word of it.

The statement was in substance this: That CAMPBELL had been informed by McMICHLAN that HALBERT was willing to dismiss the indictments against him for ten dollars, to be paid by McMICHLAN; that the next morning McMICHLAN informed CAMPBELL that the bargain with HALBERT had been made; that CAMPBELL himself saw McMICHLAN pay HALBERT a part of the money agreed upon, and that very soon after HALBERT had received the money from McMICHLAN he made a motion to dismiss the charges, stating that he had conversed with the witnesses and the charges could not be sustained.

In commenting upon this statement, we called upon Mr. HALBERT to excuse himself if he could do so, offering the use of the EAGLE for his vindication. We sent a copy of the paper to him at Vancouversburg and another to his address at Greenupburg, and we have reason to believe that he saw and read the charges at Vancouversburg the day after their publication at Maysville. Several weeks passed before Mr. HALBERT was heard from, and then, and not until after he had several times been called upon for what he had to say, he published his statement in the *Bulletin*. In the meantime we had received what we deemed conclusive evidence of Mr. HALBERT's corruption in other cases, and we had become thoroughly convinced of his guilt in the McMICHLAN case as well as in the other cases.

We republished Mr. HALBERT's letter from the *Bulletin*. So far as it referred to the McMICHLAN case it was substantially thus: That he had dismissed the indictments because he thought they ought to be dismissed and not for a pecuniary consideration; that no promise to pay him money was made, and no understanding that money would be paid him was had, before the dismissal of the indictments; that McMICHLAN paid him some money after the indictments were dismissed. Also to W. I. MITCHELL to dismiss an indictment; that he concluded to bring the whole matter under the investigation of the Grand Jury of the county. Our motive in so doing was, first, the same that we had in the publication; and, second, to obtain an authoritative expression from the Grand Jury as to the propriety of such acts as McMICHLAN and Campbell had charged against HALBERT.

In obedience to summons we had previously announced our willingness to obey, we went before the Grand Jury on Wednesday last, and imparted to them the information contained in the preceding paragraphs of this article, with the names of the witnesses. We also referred them to GEORGE T. GILL, for proof that GEORGE T. HALBERT had offered to himself and W. I. MITCHELL to dismiss an indictment against the Commonwealth. The independent advantage of the general advertisement of those facts will be that one rascal may have an equal chance with every other.

This review was made necessary by the subjoined report of the Grand Jury, which was not adopted without a decided dissent on the part of a respectable minority of the body, who do not hesitate to declare that it is false and that the guilt of HALBERT was clearly proved. If to many of the people the report will appear to be in conflict, and not in accordance, with the evidence, it will not be our fault. If the mere report of the Grand Jury will, in spite of the evidence, convince any one of Mr. HALBERT's innocence, he is welcome to that advantage. We close the case and submit the facts to the people.

**THE GRAND JURY'S VERDICT.**  
To the Hon. R. H. STANTON,  
We the Grand Jury now assembled and before whom charges have been brought against the Hon. George T. Halbert beg leave to state from the evidence, that said George T. Halbert is not guilty of the charges preferred.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE  
MAYSVILLE, KY. APRIL 20, 1870.  
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The workmen on Mr. A. M. January, building, are putting in the handsome iron front.

Better is worth 40 cents in this market and eggs are selling for the small sum of 16¢ cents per dozen.

Sold.—The Minkler Hotel in Aberdeen, was sold last week for \$1,893. W. E. Buck bid the house in.

Messrs. Winn, Hord & Co., shipped on Friday, 20,000 pounds of shoulders, for the eastern market.

The denizens of the Fifth Ward want their streets lighted up with gasoline—if the city fathers will give it them.

A witness up before the Grand Jury, on yesterday, was asked by the Judge how many feet there was in a yard, and replied, "There is twelve feet in a yard."

Mr. H. T. Stanton, of this city, gave one of his poetic readings under the auspices of the Louisville Lecture Association, on Friday night.

The Hoe Brigade were engaged in active operations on Market street on Monday. It is a good work, and ought to be diligently prosecuted throughout the city.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Mr. Hutchens' smoke house, on Third street, by the prompt arrival, and with their usual energy, the firemen soon succeeded in putting the fire out.

*Strange Day.*—An old lady by the name of Nellie Fox, who resides on Fourth street, was attacked and severely bitten by a ferocious dog, Thursday last. The marshal finally succeeded, after one or two attempts, in killing the dog.

It is reported that a man by the name of Brooks, who resided near Augusta, Ky., committed suicide by hanging himself. It is supposed that he was out of his mind at the time he committed the rash act. He is said to have been a member of the Church, and was always looked upon as a good man.

The distillery of Howard Barnes, Co., was sold to Thomas Hoffman, last week, for \$9,500. It had cost \$30,000 at the least. Bye sold for 25 cents per bushel, and other things in proportion. The distillery and personal property were purchased by creditors, against whom there were no bids.

*The murder appeal case.*—The case of John Blay and George Kinnard, convicted in the U. S. Court, for the murder of a negro family, appealed to the Supreme Court, to test the Constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, has been postponed from the 12th of April to the first Tuesday in December. There are three persons in jail, at Louisville, convicted of murder, whose fate depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter.

*Circuit Court.*—The spring term of the Mason Circuit Court commenced on Monday, Judge Stanton presiding. The following is a list of the Grand Juries, reported to the Clerk of the Mason Circuit Court:

Forzen, John T. Wilson; Samuel Cahill, Beckner Wallington, Washington Prather, Mike Ryan, W. W. Hobbs, Lewis H. Long, Peter Parker, James Tucker, John Mayhugh, Charles Gordon, John Downing, John Roads, Bryan Owings, S. S. Miner, William E. Sedden.

We are indebted to Colonel L. B. Goggin for the following list of prices obtained at the sale of Simeon H. Walton, in Germantown, Bracken county, Ky., April 1st, 1870.

4 aged mules.....\$125.00  
1 mule.....126.00  
1 ".....127.00  
1 three year old horse unbroke.....99.00

Fve hundred bushels corn at from eighty to ninety-three cents at the crib.

Wagons, farming implements, and buggies sold well.

Sold for other parties:

1 small mule.....\$9.00  
1 mare.....10.00

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "Mr. Merritt W. Smith, of this county, presented us yesterday with a deposition of Daniel Boone which was written in 1797. It was taken for the purpose of perpetuating testimony in regard to land entered by Col. Boone in Mason county in 1778, when he was on his return from Indian captivity. Boone certainly knew the place, for he deposes that he roasted some meat and got some water there. The deposition is a rare relic of the sturdy old backwoodsman."

Stock sold Monday, April 11th, 1870, at Yancy & Alexander's stables, by F. M. Weeden auctioneer:

1 Cow and calf.....	\$ 40.00
1 brown horse.....	102.50
1 small mare.....	52.00
1 don horse.....	52.00
1 gray mare.....	52.00
1 small mare.....	116.00
1 horse.....	120.00
1 bay mare.....	75.00
1 gray horse.....	125.00
1 bay horse.....	125.00
1 wagon.....	50.00
2 horses.....	100.00
1 old mule.....	10.00

*Great Auction Sale.*—We call particular attention to the advertisement of the great auction sale of dry goods at Mt. Carmel, by Messrs. Mullins & Hunt. These gentlemen have for some years past had a flourishing business stand at Mt. Carmel, which they recently advertised for sale. The auction is to close out their stock at Mt. Carmel, and it will be done. It is a great chance for bargains, and the people of that vicinity should avail themselves of it. The attention of our subscribers in Lewis and Fleming is particularly directed to the inducement offered.

*Artistic.*—The "Germantown View" has again been transferred to canvas, and in a style that would inflame the soul of Lamar himself with emotions of aesthetic rapture. The work was executed at a cost of five hundred dollars, under a commission from a gentleman of Indiana, by Mr. Wolff the Cincinnati artist. The artist has now on his easel a representation of the same view on a smaller scale to which he invites the attention of all persons who have a critical interest in matters of art, or of any who are interested in bits of scenery made classic and immortal by the rhapsodies of the gushing Lamar.

On Thursday last, Gov. Stevenson pardoned Daniel C. McDowell, who was convicted in Breckinridge county in 1863 of negro-stealing and sentenced to 17 years, imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary, where he has since been confined. From the record in the case, the guilt of the accused was manifest. He was from the North, and had been South in the army. Passing through, he committed the crime, as it then was, tried, convicted, and has since served in prison as before stated. This may set down as the last of the immediate consequences of slavery in Kentucky.

*George Lingensel.*—A German, made from his farm of ninety acres near this city, in the year of 1869, a clear profit of \$2,250, besides the support of his family and paying \$500 for labor. Hard labor and good management accomplished the result. How will the figures of larger farmers on better land in this country compare with those of Lingensel?

We do not think that Horace Greeley is good authority on all subjects; for, during the war, he did "stretch the blanket" terribly; but we do believe him when he says that "the man who pays more for house rent than for advertising, don't understand his business." Some things that crop out from under old white hats are well worthy of consideration.

The Democracy of Fleming County have determined to make the race for County officers this summer without the negro votes. Their organ openly proclaims that the candidates do not want the negro votes. The Democrat would prefer for the negroes to vote for the Radical candidates. If the negroes do so mass the race in Fleming, will, to say the least of it, be a mighty close fit.

*New Goods—Low Prices.*—D. S. Lane requests us to inform the people that he will shortly receive the handsome goods ever brought to Mayfield. D. D. Duty will go to New York for the purpose of purchasing the stock at the present low prices, and Mr. Lane intends to astonish the multitude with the excellence of his goods of all descriptions as well as with their cheapness. Reserve your purchases until his splendid stock arrives and then buy liberally.

*Baptist Anniversaries* at Louisville, April 25, to May 15th—Ministers and Delegates to the above meetings, will be passed each way, at half fair on the steamers Boston and St. James, on presentation of certificates of appointment.

E. B. MORE  
for Steamer Boston.  
O. F. SHAW  
for Steamer St. James.  
Mayville, April 4, 1870.

*War.*—Regent Bowman has succeeded in inducing the Committee on Claims, of the Senate at Washington, to report in favor of paying \$20,000 to the Kentucky University for the use of Morrison College as a hospital during the war. There is no resisting the appeals of this Regent, neither by individuals nor by bodies collective. We hope that the Senate and House will concur in the recommendations of the Committee.

*The Right Spirit.*—Messrs. Owens & Barkley, the popular hardware merchants of this city, request us to let the people know that they will receive the Railroad scrip, or short bonds, at their full face value, as cash payment for all goods bought from them at retail. To such purchasers they will sell at their regular cash prices. Their stock embraces everything in the hardware and cutlery line, agricultural implements, and a large assortment of boots and shoes. 21

*Commissioner Delano.*—The Internal Revenue Department, has issued a circular letter notifying distillers that their right to distill liquor will cease April 30th unless they comply with certain new restrictions.

In regard to the matter of collection, it is affirmed that the collections on spirits for 1869, including license and taxes of dealers, and for all wines, distilleries, stamps, &c., were \$25,741.641 in 1870, \$33,151,400.42. On these collections, the distilleries' per diem tax on spirits was, 1869, \$612,636.78; in 1870, \$1,278,594.41, more than double that of 1869; and the distilleries, special tax is quickened, and wants supplied. We look to see a more general use of the advertising columns of newspapers in this country, for all the wants and queries of life."

*Court.*—The April term of the Mason County Court was held in Mayfield, 11th inst., J. K. Sunmarr presiding as Judge. The following reports of settlements were ordered to be received: With Wm. Henderson, Guardian of Sarah Jane Henderson; Wm. Kennard, Guardian of John A. Dillon; Jesse Jefferson, Guardian of Robert C. Chanslor; Henry L. Parry, Guardian of Rosaline Cracraft; Julia E. Jenkins, administrator of Wm. C. Jenkins; F. M. Weedon, Administrator of Walter Calvert; Calvin Bland and John Grover, administrators of John Grover, Jr.; Wm. E. Tabb, Guardian of George E. Tabb; W. H. Miller, trustee of Wm. H. Fitch; Alexander Rader, Guardian of Thomas A. J. Marshall, executor of Joseph Reed; Louisa Best, Guardian of Salie Maria Best; Henry G. Tabb, Guardian Levia Johnson; Wm. Piles, Administrator of Minnie O. Wheeler; and Bruce Warbington for guarding John J. Key.

Littleton Hill executed bond as coffee house keeper in Mayfield:

Thomas Osborne was appointed guardian of his children, Clifton Osborne, Newton Osborne, Thomas Osborne and Mary E. Osborne. John R. Lashbrooke was appointed road overseer in place of George R. Humphreys, resigned.

A sale bill of the personal estate of Michael Trisler, deceased, was ordered to be recorded.

The county subscription of one mile of the Mayfield and Elizaville Turnpike was ordered to be paid.

F. M. Weedon was appointed administrator of Elizabeth Case, in place of Hugh Seed removed from the State.

Administration on the estate of Andrew May, deceased, was granted to Thomas F. May.

Sarah W. Grover was released from payment of tax on land to the amount of \$750 principally assessed to her.

Francis Elizabeth Chanslor chose James A. Chanslor as his guardian.

James Smither executed bond as justice of the peace.

Wm. H. Wadsworth qualified as guardian of Johanna, James and Bridget Delany.

George W. Sulzer was appointed Commissioner to settle county levy for 1869.

Wm. C. Shackleford, with John Shackleford as his surety, entered into and acknowledged bond as trustee of Chas. A. Love under a deed of trust made to his wife by said Love.

F. M. Weedon was appointed administrator of A. J. Newell, deceased.

The people of Aberdeen have been somewhat mystified over the sudden death of a lady, by the name of Mafferty. The circumstances of the case are as near as we can learn as follows:

The deceased previous to her death lived in Lewis County on her farm, and on last Monday left home on the Boston to go to Cincinnati for the purpose of drawing her pension, whether she received her money we are not informed, but the lady who brought the body up on Saturday night, said the deceased came to her house on Tuesday, and complained of being sick, but did not think she was dangerously ill. On Thursday, she was a corpse, having left home on Monday in comparatively good health. There is a mystery attending this lady's death which probably no one will ever know. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery below Aberdeen, on Sunday last.

*Proceedings of the Circuit Court.*—On Wednesday, the second day of the Court, the Grand Jury returned true bills against Dudley Green, for grand larceny; Wm. Z. Taylor, for shooting and wounding in the sudden heat of passion, and for carrying concealed and deadly weapons; Asa R. Bateman, for hog stealing; Martha Hord, for grand larceny; John G. Freal, for grand larceny in stealing a skiff. The charges against Patrick McCloskey were dismissed. Dudley Green was found guilty of grand larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The case against Asa R. Bateman was continued. William Z. Taylor gave bail in the sum of \$300, with Harrison Taylor as surety, to make his appearance before the Attorney for the Commonwealth.

The case against Captain Wm. Buckley, for selling liquor to a minor, was continued.

The case of Wm. Davenport for cutting in sudden affray was continued and he was allowed to give bail.

In the case of Wm. Butler, for selling liquor to a minor, an order of arrest against James Allen for failing to attend as a witness was issued, and the action was continued.

In the case of James Stewart and others indicted for hog stealing a trial was ordered against the Sheriff of Robertson county to

his arrest. The case against Wm. Z. Taylor for carrying concealed and deadly weapons was continued, and he gave bail in the sum of \$100 for his appearance.

Koskoo.—This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtue, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impunity of the blood, liver diseases, &c.

The last *Medical Journal* contains an article from Professor R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E Medical College, City of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first instance where such medicine have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit on the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Koskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day.

Albert's Column: R. ALBERT'S

CHINA PALACE  
35, EAST SECOND STREET,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

compel him to tell why he did not execute a bench warrant directed to him in this action, and a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties allowing them to give bail, and the cause continued.

A bench warrant was issued for Thomas Steers, charged with selling liquor to a minor.

The charges against John Chandler for keeping a tipping house were submitted, and the defendant was fined sixty dollars and costs.

Oliver P. Gregson failing to appear as prosecutor on peace recognition sworn out against Cyrus Alexander, the case was dismissed and Gregson was required to pay the costs, for which execution was issued against him.

A similar case against Jackson Sweet was dismissed by agreement, each party to pay his own costs.

No prosecutor appearing against George W. Chambers the case was dismissed and the defendant was discharged.

Sam. Jones failed to appear to answer a peace recognition, and his bond, Wm. H. Wise surety, was adjudged forfeited.

In the case of Fred Hoetzel, indicted for shooting, etc., on motion of the plaintiff the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

The Clerk of the County Court reported himself indebted to the State, for different taxes received by him, in the sum of \$1,603.78, which was ordered to be paid to the Trustees of the jury fund, five per cent commission.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court reported himself indebted to the State in the sum of \$122, for taxes received on law process, which was also ordered to be paid to the Trustees of the jury fund.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE  
MAYSVILLE, KY. APRIL 20, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Country Gentleman.)

BEST FERTILIZER FOR THE HOP.

We might as well state here our opinion in regard to healthy and an unhealthy growth of vine, and the effect of different fertilizers on the hop. Barnyard manure produces a strong growth of vine, and occasionally a very heavy crop of hops; but the weight is not favorable to the vines; these hops are most sure to be destroyed; and we think from long practice, that plaster and ashes mixed, is good and sure in all seasons for a crop; that the sulphur contained in the plaster is not agreeable to the hop-house, and the soap or more of this plaster we can get the hop to take up in its sap, the wiser we are of a good growth of healthy hops. So work early and plaster early the hop, and do not run too many vines.

CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATO.

It is difficult to give through the *Country Gentleman*, the method of the culture of the sweet potato and mode of preservation for winter or spring sales. I do no add, that the method I offer to your readers is the system pursued by the generality of our best growers of this vegetable in this section of New Jersey.

PREPARATION OF SPROUTS OR PLANTS.

First we select seed potatoes of middle size and of short, compact shape. These are placed in hot-beds, made up from the first to the middle of April in the ordinary way. The manure, fresh from the horse stable, having been evenly shaken into the beds or manure boxes, is covered with a thin layer, and is pressed by the weight of the laborer upon a board laid thereon. The board is removed, and the whole evenly covered with about two inches of rather dry sand. Upon this the seed potatoes are carefully placed, close together, though not actually touching, and covered with about two inches of good sand or loam. Great care is observed that the right amount of heat and moisture be given to them. If the heat becomes too great, it may be checked by piercing through the bed into the manure with a rake-handle, thus allowing the excess of heat to escape. Moisture must be regulated by the watering-pot, which should be used on clear days only, and about noon. If the heat or moisture become excessive, the potatoes will rot; deficient heat with moisture will cause them to sprout, and if they become infested with the latter, it will prove worse than useless to endeavor to use them. Heat and dryness kill the sprouts, or prevent their growth; and even when moderate dryness is combined with other influences favorable to growth, though sprouts apparently may produce, they will not possess well developed fibrous roots. Experience alone can teach the novice in minutes which will command certain success.

"So much for my novel letters to you? How much we have to say to each other that we never shall tell till the leisure of the new Jerusalem offer opportunity."

"Ever, my darling, yours, "Lou."

Another letter Mrs. Calhoun says: "Everybody is out of town. Mrs. Ward has gone, and the Sinclairs went last week, and everybody else whom I knew had gone before, except Mr. Richardson, who has a room here, and is so delightfully agreeable and good natured, that not even this dreadful weather makes him cross, which is saying a great deal for his Christian discipline."

"Mrs. Greely has almost finished his book, and then he is going away, probably to Saratoga, to trip the light fantastic toe. Mrs. Greely had a hemorrhage, and is very feeble. For myself, I am very well, rather tiring, having made my jaunt in three day, and written three letters."

"I hope you will study towards the stage this summer. That goal seems to me inevitable, and so desirable, if you cultivate your very great gift at all, that whenever I think of you I wish you were in your right place. The drama is the beautiful art, and you are worthy to be its prophet. My own dreams of serving it will never be hopes now, but whenever I see brave young feet set toward it, and thoughtful brows bent thitherward, I say 'God speed,' from my inmost soul."

"I am so weary to-night, so warm and uncomfortable, that I have written a most stupid letter; but I would not longer let your dearest go unanswered. I love you, and want to know you better. I have no doubt that we met in this great broad heaven because each has something for the other, and we well know what it is.

Write to me at the office or here, and be sure of answers speedily as my tired pen can write.

L. G. CALHOUN.

Death of a Former Member of the Ohio Senate in the Indian Penitentiary.

(From the New Albany Ledger, April 9.)

There is a sad history connected with the convict Watts, who died a few days ago, at the Southern prison, at Jeffersonville. He was formerly from Ohio. In that State he was once highly respected. He had been a member of the Ohio State Senate, and filled the offices of County Clerk and County Auditor.

He was for many years a prominent, useful and influential member of the Presbyterian Church.

He married, after arriving in the South, a woman of high character, and is now up for another trip to the national capital.

A PLEASANT story has lately circulated about Count Bismarck. A country clergyman, an old fellow-colleague of the Count's, was anxious to get his son into the marines, and at length summoned up courage to address his quondam comrade, entreating, however, but faint hopes of the great minister remembering him. Not being much in the habit of writing to grantees, the good man could not for some time determine how to begin, but at length commenced his letter, "Your Highness." He soon received the following: "Oho blockhead, you do you think I have forgotten the happy time when he studied and drank together at Göttingen?" and when we so often waiting on each other! And now, how can you address me in a foolish way? Pray never again call me highness. Let us continue on the same terms as of old. As to your boy, send him to me. I'll take care of him."

WHERE Spices Grow.

The nutmeg is the kernel of a large hand-some nut like the walnut. It is inclosed in the same sort of spiny coat as the walnut; the husk opens at one end when the fruit is ripe.

Mace is that which is found between the coat of the nutmeg and the kernel.

Cinnamon is the dried bark of a tree which grows in the East Indies and the Island of Ceylon.

Pepper is the produce of a creeping plant which grows in Java, Sumatra and Malacca.

Ginger is the root of a plant that grows in the East Indies.

CLOVES are the buds of a tree which grows in Malacca.

CARAWAY is the seed of a plant growing wild in this and many other countries.

DISINFECTANTS.—One of the most important contributions to sanitary science has been the introduction of the earth closet, founded on the disinfecting property of dry earth. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this application as a preventive of fevers and cholera, and as effecting a saving of a most valuable compost. Another matter of sanitary and economical importance is the introduction of the Norwegian felted boxes into domestic use. The theory of heat here practically applied in an important way, effecting a saving of food and securing better cooked food.

A COMPETENT JUROR.—One juror has been found for the trial of McFarland in New York for the killing of Richardson, who had never heard of the case until summoned to attend the trial. He must be a deaf man or a fool. We should hate to be tried for our life by a man as stupid as that. There was one juryman, however, whose excuse for not serving was ample. To use his own words: "I speaks Enlish pad, ant conderstands him paddar, and hear noting at all most always neber."

CUTTING WAGES.—A general cutting down of wages is threatened by the employing custom tailors of New York during the coming summer. Their employers say the decline in gold, with other things, has operated to reduce the expenses of living, but the tailors do not seem to see it in that light, and unless the cost of living is materially reduced before this time and the date of the reduction of wages, they will resist the movement with their whole strength.

WOND'FUL SHAWL.—The Maharajah of Cashmere has sent to Queen Victoria, by Prince Alfred, a shawl on which three hundred weavers have been constantly at work for three years. It is the most magnificent shawl ever made. But stop a moment, and think of the cost, the time, and the labor in making it. Three hundred weavers constantly at work three years—equal to the labor of one person nine hundred years.

THE promised early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad across the Alleghany insures other railroad projects with hope. Among them are the Richmond and Newport News, and the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville roads, in Virginia, and Eastern Kentucky road, in Kentucky.

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